

Colonial Empire

"UNION, REFORM, PROGRESS."

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VOL. 1.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 3, 1862.

NO. 139

Business Cards.

CHARLES A. PECK,
Attorney and Solicitor,
HOPEWELL ALBERT CO.

PETER SHARKEY,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
IMPORTER OF
English and French Broad Cloths,
COSSKINS,
CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS.
Also—Gents' Furnishing Goods.
NO. 12, CORNER KING & CROSS STREETS
Saint John N. B.

LESTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
SPOONERS, FLOUR, PROVISIONS
&c., &c.,
Corner Cornhill and Duke Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHARLES E. BURNHAM,
IMPORTER OF COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
AND FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,
4, Doors North of Trinity Church.

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES ON HAND,
IN MAHOGANY,
Walnut and Rosewood, Polished, and
Covered in Cloth, Velvet, &c.

HEARSE POLLS, GRAVE CLOTHS,
AND TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,
AND QUALITY FURNISHED AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

**Funerals attended in Person, and will
assist in selecting burial lots without extra
charge!**

Funerals Repaired and Repolished.
Pews Lined & Gasconed.

**Mattresses in Hair, Palm Leaf and Corn
Husk—per pound.**

RESIDENCE OVER WARE ROOM

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
GRAIN, FLOUR, FLOUR, TEA,
WEST INDIA SPICES, &c., &c.

ALBERTINE OIL,
Manufactured at the
Albertine Oil Works,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

JAS. DEW SPURR, Proprietor.
JOHN McGRATH, SELLING AGENT,
33, Prince William Street, Saint John.

COLD BROOK IRON WORKS.
ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
CUT NAILS OF ALL SIZES,
Cut Spikes from 1/4 to 8 inches long.

**Wrought Ship's Spikes,
RAILROAD SPIKES MADE TO ORDER.**

Manufacturers of REFINED IRON.
Consumers of NAILS and SPIKES will find it
to their advantage to purchase those manufactured at
"Cold Brook Iron Works," as they are far superior
to those manufactured from common English iron.
W. H. SCOVILL.

T. E. G. TISSDALE,
BROKER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
OFFICE FOR THE PRESENT,
No. 1, WATER STREET,
Up Stairs.

W. H. LESTER,
Grocer, Provision and Fruit Dealer,
NO. 28 CHARLOTTE STREET.
GOODS SENT TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
FREE OF CHARGE.

HURD PETERS,
Civil Engineer, City Surveyor.
Office and Residence - - 140 Charlotte Street
(Lower corner of Queen's Square.)
sept 29-1861

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS
FRAN. LANGLOIS, &c.
47 Prince William Street, St. John.

C. W. STOCKTON,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER.
Notary Public, &c., &c.
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THOMAS SIME, JUNR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free of expense.
FACTORY—CORNER OF MARKET AND CHAM-
BERLAIN STREETS—ENTRANCE FROM MARKET ST.
(April 1862)

Business Cards.

BOWES & KENNEDY,
Dealers in Cooking, Parlor, and Shop
STOVES,
COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE
WORKERS.
And Manufacturers of Superior COAL
SCUTTLES, 7 1/2 Tin and Zinc Water
Spouts, Saws, Pipes, and Tin Ware, con-
stantly on hand.
STOVES FITTED UP AND REPAIRED.
mar 12
NO. 2 and 4 CROSS STREET

KINNEAR BROS.,
General Commission Merchants, and
Brokers,
CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, ST. JOHN.

**EVERY'S
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER HULLING AND BOOKBINDING
ESTABLISHMENT.**
25 Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

LESTER, BROTHERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries, Flour, Provisions, Fruits,
&c., &c.
66,
CHARLOTTE STREET, 66,
N. B. Goods sent to all parts of the City free of
expense. mar 22-62

CHARLES CAMELL & CO.
Steel Works Sheffield, England.
Steel Convertors and Rollers,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
ENGINEERING AND MILL FILES,
RAILWAY & CARTRIDGE SPRINGS
AND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

P. S. JUSTICE,—Philadelphia, New York
and Boston.

T. T. VERNON SMITH,—St. John,
N. B.

M. N. POWERS,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 86, CHARLOTTE STREET,
(A few doors South of St. John Hotel same side.)
Coffin Moulders of all kinds,
COFFINS,
Mahogany, Walnut and Covered.
EMERALD AND PALLS FURNISHED.

GRAVE CLOTHS, and every article in the line,
for sale at lowest prices.
*Orders in Town or Country executed with
promptness by day or night. Funerals attended,
and all articles delivered in city and vicinity with
out extra charge.
RESIDENCE OVER WARE ROOM.

**KING'S GROCERY
And Fruit Store,**
No. 10, Green Street, Market Street,
Quebec, Granberries, &c.
Kept on hand from Boston.

2 1/2 do Marrowfat Squash
1 do do Pickled Cucumbers, superior;
1 each Sugar-cured HAMS;
1 do Porter's Burning FLUID;
2 boxes Grapes, 1 bag Filberts;
1 do Peas, 1 do Chestnuts;
60 of bottles Tomato Ketchup at 25 cents per
bottle. For sale by
dec 28
4 o' day WILLIAM KING.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The Subscriber in returning thanks to the in-
habitants of Saint John and vicinity for the
very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the
last seven years, takes this opportunity of notifying
the public that he has removed to the Old Post
Office Building, Princess-street, which he has
fitted up with new and approved machinery for the
manufacture of Brass Works in general, and hopes
by strict attention to business, and moderate
charges to receive a large share of patronage.
CHARLES PEARCE.

CHARLES PEARCE,
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER AND
BRASS FOUNDER.
No. 2, (Old Post Office Building)
PRINCESS STREET.

**HOUSE and Ship, Water Closets, Porcel, Deck
and Lath Furnace, Wares and Cold Shower
Baths, Bath Boilers, Ship's Scuppers, Lead Pipe
and Sheet Lead, Hydrants and every description of
Water and Gas Fittings, for Fire, Boilings, Ho-
tels and Private Residences.**

**ALSO—MANUFACTURER OF
Gas, Steam and Water Pipes, Hose Pipes and Cap-
pings, Oil Pipes, &c., &c. Cast-Irons and Brass
Pipes, Saw Rods for Saws, Windows, and all work
usually done in a Brass Foundry and Finishing
Establishment.**

N. B.—An inspection of my Brass Castings and
finished work is respectfully solicited, as they are
superior to anything in this city. oct 22 d 1 y

**J. & G. LAWRENCE,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
AND PHILIPPIANS,
Head of King Street.**

**RED ROOM SETS in Mahog-
any, Walnut, Oak, and
is**

**HAIR MATTRESSES and Feather Beds,
SOAP COCKETS, LOTIONERS,
EPICURANS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Dining Tables, Mirrors, Side Boards,
And Book Cases; Piano Fortes,
Music Stools, &c.
Mahogany and Walnut in Board and Planks,
all of which is offered on the most favorable terms.
dec 31 o' day J. & G. LAWRENCE.**

Poetry.

SONNET.

Ye benighted Stars that gem the vault of Heaven,
Sleeping forever through your myrtle rove,
Say, were your soft, your liquid blaze given,
To light the path in which my steps I rove;
To make my footstep on this earth more true;
To guide the wanderer in his lonely way;
And show the path in which my steps should go;
Ye turn our thoughts from this earth's gloom,
And lead them upward to the throne of God.
Montreal, March 10, 1862.

Official Debates.

House of Assembly.

REVENUE BILL CONTINUED.

Mr. FISHER said, pursuant to the no-
tice given yesterday he would move his res-
olution. His object, in adopting the course he had
taken, was to get his opinions on the Journals of the
House, and to obtain the opinion of the House
upon the principle asserted in the resolution,
which could not be done regularly in Com-
mittee on the Bill. The hon. Secretary had made
but one observation, to which he felt called
upon to take objection, and that was his allu-
sion to the course he (Mr. F.) had taken, being
calculated to promote his political advantage.
Observations of this character were al-
ways to be deprecated, and while he felt that
he could retaliate by answering that the same
might, with equal justice, be applied to
the hon. Secretary, he would not do so. He
felt it his duty, however, to be settled by time,
the only really impartial judge, which could pro-
duce a final and permanent result. He
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first article which would be exempted was mol-
asses. The effect of the Secretary had told
the House about the free trade negotiations
going on between this Province and Nova
Scotia, was that those negotiations had
arrived at just nothing at all, and that the
Government had no prospect of re-arranging
the duties on these articles, but also took away the fac-
ilities of getting them conveyed to their homes.
Tea was the next article. About this he was
not going to say much. The amount collected
would be small, if it could be collected it was
not one of the articles he would have selected.
The revenue proposed to be raised on sugar
was \$4,000 a year; on molasses, \$15,000.
This sum, he contended, might have been
provided some other way. Take tobacco for
instance. He did not know what category
that article classed under, certainly it was not
a necessary. Was it a luxury? Certainly
he thought not. He did not appreciate it if
it was. Why could not a duty have been
imposed on this? Two cents per lb. on this
would have yielded the revenue the sum of
\$250 or \$500. It was not a necessary—
surely it was not a luxury—and he thought
must come under the class of non utility, if
it was any such. It was perfectly useless,
and just one of the articles which he con-
sidered should suffer a try. While all these
articles would be exempted, the revenue would be benefited
\$2000 by it. Then the Hon. Secretary stated
that there was not more than \$300,000 worth
of silks, satins, &c. imported into this Pro-
vince. His information he thought, could
not be correct. The evidence of one's senses
informed him, when he walked the streets, that
there was more than that quantity used in the
country. He would not say that there was
less than \$500,000 worth of silks, satins, laces,
velvets, ribbons, and jewelry, &c. imported an-
nually. In every part of the Province, in any
assembly, nothing could be done but to
increase the duties on these articles. There were
at least \$2,000,000 introduced annually.
Suppose the articles were taxed five
per cent., the amount would be \$2,500,000,
or two-thirds of the amount anticipated from
the molasses, and not a single interest in the
country would suffer a try. While all these
articles were allowed to pass without any addi-
tional duty, the House was asked to tax the
articles which could not be found better, and in-
stead of the tax on these articles, there were
the articles of coal, lines and twines, and steel.

The Hon. Secretary had come one-half way
on the subject and endeavored to refute his
(Mr. F.) arguments before they were ad-
vanced, and in this way endeavored to take
the wind out of his sails, all fair enough in de-
bate. But why not tax these? There was a tax on
coals some years ago. The Secretary argued
that it was because they were not largely
into our manufacturing interests. Suppose
they did, was there not plenty of them in this
Country? and a tax of this kind would work
two ways. It would increase the revenue, and
it would encourage the digging our own coal
and thus the development of our own re-
sources. The coal of our own Province would
then be used more. It was not inferior to the
imported coal. He had known for three years
in his own house, and found it an excellent
article—as good and cheaper than that im-
ported. A tax of two and a-half per cent on
this would yield a revenue of \$250,000. This
sum, he thought, would be well worth the
trouble of going into small articles. There was
\$12,000,000 worth of coals annually imported
into the Province. Then, on lines and twines
and steel, \$7,000,000 worth were imported,
which, at the same rate, would yield \$2,000,000.
It was urged that these articles entered
largely into the fisheries, but did not molasses
and sugar. (Secretary—then why charge?) Be-
cause, and because they affected no largely
interest, and molasses all interests.

Another class of articles was cordage, canvass
and anchors used in shipbuilding. (Here
Mr. F. read the list of articles subject to one
per cent duty, railway interest.) Why would
not these articles bear two-and-a-half per cent
more, or even one-and-a-half, as in Nova Sco-
tia. The Country was now paying a large
annual interest on the railway debt. It was
this which caused the required increase in the
revenue. Now, there was no class of business
so much benefited by the railway as ship-
building. Tea and molasses affected all in-
terests. The effect of the railway being in
so much ship-building made that article in-
teresting. The shipbuilders had the benefit, and now the
price of this timber being depreciated, the
people of the river counties could not get the
quantity they got for the same money as if
they had brought it from the States. It was
evident that if there had been no railway, and
were in consequence the sufferers.

Already the shipbuilding interest had been
benefited and the timber trade all over by the
railway. The effect of the railway being in
so much ship-building made that article in-
teresting. The shipbuilders had the benefit, and now the
price of this timber being depreciated, the
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were in consequence the sufferers.

It was the duty of the Statesman, when de-
siring of imposing taxes, to consider carefully
what interest was best able to support these
taxes. Now judge by that, that the pro-
posed five per cent on the lumbering interests of
this Country. Shipbuilding was in a great
measure exempt from it. Let the House ask
itself which of these interests were at present

best qualified to bear it. Was not the lum-
bering interest in a most depressed state, while
ship-building on the contrary was in a hopeful
condition. Its trade was brisk while that of
lumbering was not even remunerative.
Let 1 per cent, be added to the tax on sugar
and 4 or 5 per cent, be laid on silks and satins,
and the revenue would get more money than
all they could raise by taxing 1 cent on mol-
lasses and 14 on sugar in debt—\$70,000
etc., had to be raised. A tax of 1 per cent,
was laid on every thing imported, and he de-
sired to put it to the House, whether, provid-
ed none of all the substitutes had offered
were satisfactory to enterprise and save the
duty on sugar and molasses, they would not as
a last choice allow a duty of 1 per cent on all
imports.

In the proposals he had made to the House
he had assumed that the amount of Revenue
asked for was required, and if the expense
could be reduced it would so far extinguish
the floating debt. But that consideration had
not influenced him. He had suggested vari-
ous sources from whence the required Revenue
could be raised upon more equitable principles
than upon sugar and molasses, by increasing
the duties upon luxuries, or by adding to the
duties upon certain articles only partially tax-
ed; but he was not disposed to enter into any
great controversy with regard to the articles
required exclusively for ship-building or the
fisheries, and had found that one or two cents
on tobacco, and one per cent on all goods
would raise an amount equal to the Revenue
expected to be raised from sugar and molasses.
The Provincial Secretary had completely con-
ceded the point by proposing to deduct two
cents from the molasses tax, and add 1 per cent,
on goods. All he asked was to strike off the
other 2 cents, and make the half per cent ac-
cording to his original intention. This would
raise the Revenue, and leave the question of
effect upon the Ship-building and Fishery in-
terests untouched. If 2 per cent was too
much on tobacco, and he did not believe it
would increase smuggling any more than the
increase of duty on liquor, then take 1 per
cent. The fact was smuggling would be done
on the borders in any state of things. Add to
the 4 per cent upon silks, satins, &c., and the
sum required would be raised easily. In fact
the one per cent and the duty on tobacco
alone would produce the whole amount. If
from increased duties on other articles, the
Government were to require, to maintain the
administration of justice, to sustain the public
credit, and pay the interest on the public debt,
to provide for educating the people, and for
indispensable internal improvement, he would
then be willing to tax such articles, but would
not until that time arrived, and there certainly
was no necessity at present.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said that
it was not customary to discuss a Bill of this
kind with the Speaker in the chair. Looking
at it in a strictly parliamentary point of view,
hon. members were discussing the merits of
a Bill, they knew nothing about the course
was entirely novel, and in the last ten years
of constant experience in the House, he had
never seen any thing of the kind before. He
was not, however, disposed to object to it.
The words of the resolution moved by the hon.
member for York pointed out the course it
was expected he would pursue in his speech,
viz. Retrenchment. From this, however, he
had diverged. He ought to have shewn in
accordance with his resolution, how retrench-
ment was to be effected, but he had distinctly
averted this point and tacitly, though slightly
admitted that no reduction could be made—
He had listened to that hon. gentleman's ap-
peals for sympathy towards the poor man, and
could not but ask himself what under his in-
fluence, if there ever was a time when duty
was collected on molasses. There was a time
when such a duty did exist, and when the hon.
member for York was a member of that House,
and a member of the Government. For twenty
five years that hon. gentleman had been a
member of that House. That duty had existed
up to 1854, and yet, until the present time,
he had never caught the flame of this zeal for
the poor man in the matter. The effort he had
first exhibited was new born, and he was
it to be accounted for? He was bound
to assume that he had no sinister motives,
and that all the earnestness he had first dis-
played was pure and disinterested. In the
year 1850 a duty of two pence was enacted
upon the entry of all foreign molasses brought
into this province, and one penny per gallon
on that from the British Isles. On the 15th
of February 1850 a petition was presented
from the chamber of commerce in St. John,
praying that the duty might be abolished.

What was the course of the Hon. Attorney
General then, and why his voice not raised
in favor of that petition. There was then a
heavy duty on Flour; that letter then
on molasses 5¢ three shillings per barrel was then
charged upon every barrel of Flour brought into
the province. In 1854 a Bill was brought in
by Mr. Hatheway, to do away with this. Why
was not then the zeal of the Hon. Attorney
General shewn within him, and why was not
his voice raised in favor of that Bill? In both
cases he was silent. His whole speech had
been filled up with pathetic allusions to the
poor man.

It was good policy to raise all the revenue
which could be done from the richer classes.
This should be done as much as possible, but
were to poorer classes to contribute nothing.
Up to 1854 there was a duty on molasses, on
liquor, and almost all articles used by the poor
classes. There was then no Rail Road. There
might be little use in bringing the Railway in,
but the fact was, we now had it, and its use,
no matter what the soundness of the policy was
in building it. No man had more to do with

THE DAILY COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THE DAILY "COLONIAL EMPIRE," is PUBLISHED Every Morning, at six o'clock.

Corner of Princess & Canterbury Streets, (NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE).

Published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at \$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: For twelve lines, or less, first insertion, \$0.50.

For two lines, or less, first insertion, \$0.25. Every line over twelve lines, \$0.05.

Hotels. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, No. 64 KING STREET.

Miscellaneous. Saddle and Harness Shop. W. M. J. BROWN.

Apples and Onions. 75 BBLs. No. 1 Nova Scotia Apples.

MODEL HAIR DRESSING SALOON!! THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous patrons.

Fail and Winter Goods. Now Landing from ships "Kalis," "Irvine," and "Gardner."

Miscellaneous. LONDON GROCERIES. RECEIVED per Parkfield from London.

Mantles! Mantles! Mantles! AN NO. 1 KING STREET.

Molasses! Molasses! 100 landing ex Schooner "Rambler" from Halifax.

NEW GOODS. JUST RECEIVED per Steamer at Halifax, a very choice selection.

Leathers. 200 SIDES Superior Upper Leather; 100 do. Sole Leather.

COUGH REMEDIES. FOR THE RELIEF OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.

Trunk Factory. THE Subscriber has removed his Trunk Factory from Germain Street.

Flour, Flour. 100 BRLs. Nova Scotia Apples.

Pickles, Cranberries, etc. RECEIVED ex Steamer New Brunswick from Boston.

Apples and Onions. 75 BBLs. Nova Scotia Apples.

Confectionery. JUST RECEIVED an assortment of Mixed CONFECTIONERY.

Skates, Ice-Sports, Sewing Machine. LADIES AND GENTS' SKATES in variety.

COMES AT LAST! RECEIVED by the Mary Jane supply of Patent Hinge Saws.

Miscellaneous. FURS! FURS! Mantles! We have now opened the largest and best assorted stock.

Leather Preservative. KEEP your Feet Dry. Now is the time to use KERR'S Leather Preservative.

Original Detergent Soap. THE Subscriber has received from Philadelphia a quantity of the above SOAP.

Beads, Beads, Beads. 100 landing ex Schooner "Rambler" from Halifax.

Hunnell's Medicines. RECEIVED from the Proprietors an assortment of his Medicines.

Baldwins, Oranges, Lemons. RECEIVED today ex steamer 3 BRLs Baldwins.

Flour, Flour. 100 BRLs. Nova Scotia Apples.

Pickles, Cranberries, etc. RECEIVED ex Steamer New Brunswick from Boston.

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Miscellaneous. BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON. PRINCIPAL - Rev. C. SPURDEN, A. M.

Condition and Cough Powders. HAVE NOW ready for delivery five Gross S. K. COUGH'S CONDITION & COUGH POWDERS.

Molasses, Molasses. JUST RECEIVED per steamer, via Windsor, N. S.

First Prize Hats. THE First Prize and Diploma for the Best Hats was awarded to the Subscriber at the Provincial Exhibition.

Quinces, Chestnuts, etc. RECEIVED ex Steamer New Brunswick.

New music! New Music! THE Subscriber has just received a nice variety of New Music.

LESTER HOUSE. 66 Charlotte Street.

Butter, Eggs, &c. JUST RECEIVED from Sussex - 100 lbs. Butter.

Flavoring Extracts. LATHLY RECEIVED - Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, etc.

PATENTS. THE Patent Apples' Patent, the Patent Crackers, the Patent Egg Whisks.

Fire Plates, Tea, &c. LATHLY RECEIVED - 40 boxes Charcoal Fire Plates.

HAMS! HAMS! 43 LBS. HAMS (Sugar Cured). JUST RECEIVED from the Smoker House of Jacob Herber.

Fire Plates, Tea, &c. LATHLY RECEIVED - 40 boxes Charcoal Fire Plates.

HAMS! HAMS! 43 LBS. HAMS (Sugar Cured). JUST RECEIVED from the Smoker House of Jacob Herber.

Fire Plates, Tea, &c. LATHLY RECEIVED - 40 boxes Charcoal Fire Plates.

Insurance. ROYAL Insurance Company. FIRE AND LIFE. CAPITAL \$2,000,000 STERLING.

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Insurance. QUEEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling.



Capital £500,000 Sterling. The progress of the Company during the last year is thus shown.

Life Policies SPECIALLY adapted for SECURITIES DEBTS, FAMILY PROVISIONS, LEASES ON LIVES, AND THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS.

Substantial Advantages. UNCOMMON ADVANTAGES. On or before October next.

Life Association of Scotland. DURING last year the Profits for New Assurances were £400,400.

English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association. LONDON - 12, WATERLOO PLACE, S. W.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. OFFICES - Lombard St., and Charing Cross.

Jayne's Medicines. THE Subscriber has received from the Proprietor, Dr. Jayne, a new Preparation.